

MANIS TETRADACTYLA.



CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes nulli.

Lingua teres, extensibilis.

Os angustatum in rostrum.

Corpus squamis tectum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 52.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

MANIS pedibus tetradactylis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 53.

LACERTUS squamofus peregrinus.

Clus. Exot. 374.

Tam prope accedit hæc Manis species ad similitudinem Manis Pentadactylæ, in priore numero hujus operis depictæ, ut a quibusdam physicis varietas potius quam species distincta censeatur. Linnæus etiam ipse, cum characterem illi specificum statuerit, addit, "præcedenti nimis affinis." Caudæ tamen longitudo, quæ in omnibus speciminibus a meipso observatis, illam Manis Pentadactylæ longe superat, squamæque magis oblongæ, acuminatæ etiam et striatæ, seu fulcatæ, nec non corporis forma gracilior, cum aliis differentiis, quæ accurate perpendenti physico patebunt, clare demonstrant

monstrant hanc speciem alteram omnino et diversam esse. Quod ad habitus vitæque mores attinet, ea omnia in historia alterius speciei antea descriptæ numerantur. Nihil igitur restat, quin ut illam ipsam descriptionem adeat lector.



J. V.

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THE
FOUR-TOED MANIS.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

No Teeth.

Tongue cylindric and extensile.

Mouth narrowed into a snout.

Body covered with scales.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

MANIS with tetradactylous (or four-toed) feet.

Lin.

LONG-TAILED MANIS.

Pennant. Hist. Quadr. p. 504.

This species of Manis makes so very near an approach to the Manis Pentadactyla, figured in a former number of this work, that it has been regarded by some Naturalists as a variety rather than a distinct species; and Linnæus in his *Systema Naturæ*, after giving its specific character, observes that it is almost too nearly allied to the other to be regarded as distinct. The length of the tail however, which in all the specimens I have ever observed, very greatly exceeds the proportion of the same part in the former species, as well as the more oblong and even acuminate form of the furrowed or striated scales, together with a greater degree of slenderness in the

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the body, and some other particulars which an attentive survey discovers, seem clearly to prove a real specific difference. In point of general habits and mode of life nothing need be added to what has been already said of the other species, or *M. Pentadactyla*, to which the reader is therefore referred for its history.